

(19)



Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets



(11) Publication number:

0 480 520 A1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(21) Application number: **91202592.1**

(51) Int. Cl.⁵: **A61K 7/32, A61K 7/46**

(22) Date of filing: **04.10.91**

(30) Priority: **11.10.90 GB 9022147**

(43) Date of publication of application:
15.04.92 Bulletin 92/16

(84) Designated Contracting States:
AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LI NL SE

(71) Applicant: **QUEST INTERNATIONAL B.V.**
Hulzerstraatweg 28
NL-1411 GP Naarden(NL)

(72) Inventor: **Behan, John Martin**
Shermel, Ball Lane
Kennington, Ashford, Kent(GB)
Inventor: **Birch, Richard Arthur**
38, Martello Drive
Hythe, Kent(GB)
Inventor: **Tuck, Kathleen Mary**
10, James Street
Ashford, Kent(GB)

(74) Representative: **Hartong, Richard Leroy et al**
Unilever N.V. Patent Division P.O. Box 137
NL-3130 AC Vlaardingen(NL)

(54) **Perfumed underarm hygiene products.**

(57) The invention concerns perfumed underarm hygiene products containing perfume encapsulated in a film forming encapsulation material showing improved re-encapsulating properties as evidenced by the "perfume re-encapsulation test. The underarm hygiene products preferably contain 0.05-10% w/w of perfume encapsulates. The perfume encapsulates used contain preferably 15-65% w/w of perfume. The underarm hygiene products may additionally contain a quantity of neat perfume.

EP 0 480 520 A1

The present invention concerns perfumed underarm hygiene products. These products are used to control underarm perspiration and production of malodours during periods of physical exertion or stress. More specifically the present invention concerns perfume encapsulates for incorporation in anhydrous underarm hygiene products which enable the perfume to be released during periods of perspiration. Furthermore the perfume is re-encapsulated on the skin when perspiration stops and the skin dries, so that on each subsequent cycle of perspiration and drying perfume is released and re-encapsulated until all the perfume is exhausted.

Underarm hygiene products are commonly sold as aerosol, dry stick, roll-on, or pump spray. They may contain a metal salt to control perspiration and often they contain alcohol (usually ethanol) to control bacterial growth and thus reduce the formation of malodours. Perfume is usually present to mask any malodours which may be produced and to provide a pleasing fragrance to the skin. The metal salts are a hostile environment for many perfume components and cause them to degrade prior to application on the skin.

The perfume may be protected from the hostile environment within the product by encapsulation in a substrate which is insoluble in the product base. The substrate must be soluble in water to allow release of the perfume during perspiration. Such products are described in GB 1 275 969 and EP 303 461. Perfume which has been processed as described therein is known as perfume encapsulate. A perfume encapsulate is defined for the purposes of this invention as a solid matrix of film-forming substrate, containing droplets of perfume.

Perfume is by nature a mixture of components with various volatilities. When put on the skin the more volatile components are present for a limited period, particularly under hot and humid conditions. If the perfume can be encapsulated in a solid matrix such that it can be released only when required, then the period over which the perfume is perceived may be extended. Such a product has been described in EP 279 328 wherein the perfume is encapsulated in a form such that the perfume may be released by perspiration. In that patent application the perfume is combined with a water-soluble film-forming substrate and an emulsifying agent. An additional benefit described in EP 279 328 is reversible re-encapsulation i.e. when the skin dries the residual perfume is re-encapsulated by the combination of film-forming substrate and emulsifying agent, to be released again on subsequent wetting. A similar system, based on encapsulated perfumes is described in J. Soc. Cosmet. Chem., 22 (1971), pp. 655-666.

The advantages of encapsulating a perfume as above are:

- 1) perfume is protected from degradation by hostile base components (e.g. metal salts)
- 2) perfume is retained until needed (i.e. until perspiration occurs)
- 3) perfume is re-encapsulated when perspiration stops and is retained until further perspiration occurs.

It is an object of the present invention to provide improved underarm hygiene products containing perfume encapsulates from which the perfume is released by perspiration. It is another object of the invention to provide perfume encapsulates having improved re-encapsulating properties to those described in the prior art above. The encapsulation material is a self-emulsifying film-forming substrate which emulsifies the perfume in water without the necessity for additional emulsifying agent. The possible advantages of these perfume encapsulates are:

1. simpler formulations compared to the prior art referred to above;
2. more convenient processing;
3. higher perfume loading.

The high perfume loading leads to a number of additional advantages:

- a) less film-forming substrate is required
- b) the product is cheaper
- c) less film-forming substrate is left on the skin and the product is more consumer acceptable
- d) a smaller quantity of solid perfume encapsulate is required in the underarm hygiene product and less opportunity arises for blockage of an aerosol nozzle if the product is an aerosol
- e) a smaller quantity of solid perfume encapsulate is required in the product which leads to easier mixing and dispersion
- f) less solid material is required to be handled and stored

Finally, it is an object of the invention to provide a process for producing underarm hygiene products by incorporating therein improved perfume encapsulates.

Certain starches, waxy starches, modified starches, and modified waxy starches are self-emulsifying film-forming substrates are suitable as encapsulation materials. They will emulsify perfume in water, will form a film on drying, will release perfume and re-encapsulate it again after rewetting and drying, and in addition are suitable for use in cosmetics and toiletries. The use of self-emulsifying encapsulation materials obviates the need to add additional emulsifying agents and the encapsulates preferably do not contain such

The present invention concerns perfumed underarm hygiene products. These products are used to control underarm perspiration and production of malodours during periods of physical exertion or stress. More specifically the present invention concerns perfume encapsulates for incorporation in anhydrous underarm hygiene products which enable the perfume to be released during periods of perspiration. Furthermore the perfume is re-encapsulated on the skin when perspiration stops and the skin dries, so that on each subsequent cycle of perspiration and drying perfume is released and re-encapsulated until all the perfume is exhausted.

Underarm hygiene products are commonly sold as aerosol, dry stick, roll-on, or pump spray. They may contain a metal salt to control perspiration and often they contain alcohol (usually ethanol) to control bacterial growth and thus reduce the formation of malodours. Perfume is usually present to mask any malodours which may be produced and to provide a pleasing fragrance to the skin. The metal salts are a hostile environment for many perfume components and cause them to degrade prior to application on the skin.

The perfume may be protected from the hostile environment within the product by encapsulation in a substrate which is insoluble in the product base. The substrate must be soluble in water to allow release of the perfume during perspiration. Such products are described in GB 1 275 969 and EP 303 461. Perfume which has been processed as described therein is known as perfume encapsulate. A perfume encapsulate is defined for the purposes of this invention as a solid matrix of film-forming substrate, containing droplets of perfume.

Perfume is by nature a mixture of components with various volatilities. When put on the skin the more volatile components are present for a limited period, particularly under hot and humid conditions. If the perfume can be encapsulated in a solid matrix such that it can be released only when required, then the period over which the perfume is perceived may be extended. Such a product has been described in EP 279 328 wherein the perfume is encapsulated in a form such that the perfume may be released by perspiration. In that patent application the perfume is combined with a water-soluble film-forming substrate and an emulsifying agent. An additional benefit described in EP 279 328 is reversible re-encapsulation i.e. when the skin dries the residual perfume is re-encapsulated by the combination of film-forming substrate and emulsifying agent, to be released again on subsequent wetting. A similar system, based on encapsulated perfumes is described in J. Soc. Cosmet. Chem., 22 (1971), pp. 655-666.

The advantages of encapsulating a perfume as above are:

- 1) perfume is protected from degradation by hostile base components (e.g. metal salts)
- 2) perfume is retained until needed (i.e. until perspiration occurs)
- 3) perfume is re-encapsulated when perspiration stops and is retained until further perspiration occurs.

It is an object of the present invention to provide improved underarm hygiene products containing perfume encapsulates from which the perfume is released by perspiration. It is another object of the invention to provide perfume encapsulates having improved re-encapsulating properties to those described in the prior art above. The encapsulation material is a self-emulsifying film-forming substrate which emulsifies the perfume in water without the necessity for additional emulsifying agent. The possible advantages of these perfume encapsulates are:

1. simpler formulations compared to the prior art referred to above;
2. more convenient processing;
3. higher perfume loading.

The high perfume loading leads to a number of additional advantages:

- a) less film-forming substrate is required
- b) the product is cheaper
- c) less film-forming substrate is left on the skin and the product is more consumer acceptable
- d) a smaller quantity of solid perfume encapsulate is required in the underarm hygiene product and less opportunity arises for blockage of an aerosol nozzle if the product is an aerosol
- e) a smaller quantity of solid perfume encapsulate is required in the product which leads to easier mixing and dispersion
- f) less solid material is required to be handled and stored

Finally, it is an object of the invention to provide a process for producing underarm hygiene products by incorporating therein improved perfume encapsulates.

Certain starches, waxy starches, modified starches, and modified waxy starches are self-emulsifying film-forming substrates are suitable as encapsulation materials. They will emulsify perfume in water, will form a film on drying, will release perfume and re-encapsulate it again after rewetting and drying, and in addition are suitable for use in cosmetics and toiletries. The use of self-emulsifying encapsulation materials obviates the need to add additional emulsifying agents and the encapsulates preferably do not contain such

emulsifying agents. It has been found that superior underarm hygiene products are obtained if the perfume encapsulates used therein are such that the product passes the test criteria hereinafter described under "Perfume re-encapsulation test".

Specifically, encapsulation media which have optimal properties for use in perfume encapsulates in underarm hygiene products, are N-Lok and Purity Gum BE (Trade names), both supplied by National Starch and Chemical Company (NSCC).

As used herein the term "perfume" denotes one or a mixture of perfume components, optionally mixed with a suitable solvent, diluent or carrier, which is used to impart a desired odour to the underarm hygiene product itself and to the skin of the person using it.

Perfume components and mixtures thereof which can be used for the preparation of such perfumes may be natural products such as essential oils, absolutes, resinoids, resins, concretes, etc., and synthetic perfume components such as hydrocarbons, alcohols, aldehydes, ketones, ethers, acids, esters, acetals, ketals, nitriles, etc., including saturated and unsaturated compounds, aliphatic, carbocyclic and heterocyclic compounds. Examples of such perfume components are: geraniol, geranyl acetate, linalool, linalyl acetate, tetrahydrolinalool, citronellol, citronellyl acetate, dihydromyrcenol, dihydromyrcenyl acetate, tetrahydromyrcenol, terpineol, terpinyl acetate, nopol, nopyl acetate, 2-phenylethanol, 2-phenylethyl acetate, benzyl alcohol, benzyl acetate, benzyl salicylate, benzyl benzoate, styralyl acetate, amyl salicylate, dimethylbenzyl carbinol, trichloromethylphenyl-carbinyl acetate, p-tert.butyl-cyclohexyl acetate, isononyl acetate, vetiveryl acetate, vetiverol, alpha-n-amylicinammic aldehyde, alpha-hexylcinammic aldehyde, 2-methyl-3-(p-tert.butylphenyl)-propanol, 2-methyl-3-(p-isopropylphenyl)-propanal, 3-(p-tert.butylphenyl)-propanal, tricyclodecanyl acetate, tricyclodecanyl propionate, 4-(4-hydroxy-4-methylpentyl)-3-cyclohexene carbaldehyde, 4-(4-methyl-3-pentenyl)-3-cyclohexene carbaldehyde, 4-acetoxy-3-pentyltetrahydropyran, methyl-dihydrojasmonate, 2-n-heptylcyclopentanone, 3-methyl-2-pentylcyclopentanone, n-decanal, 9-decenol-1, phenoxyethyl isobutyrate, phenyl-acetaldehyde dimethyl acetal, phenylacetaldehyde diethyl acetal, geranonitrile, citronellonitrile, cedryl acetate, 3-isocamphylcyclohexanol, cedryl methyl ether, isolongifolanone, aubepine nitrile, aubepine, heliotropine, coumarin, eugenol, vanillin, diphenyl oxide, hydroxycitronellal, ionones, methylionones, isomethylionones, irones, cis-3-hexenol and esters thereof, indane musk fragrances, tetralin musk fragrances, isochroman musk fragrances, macrocyclic ketones, macrolactone musk fragrances, ethylene brassylate, aromatic nitro-musk fragrances.

Suitable solvents, diluents or carriers for perfumes as mentioned above are for example: ethanol, isopropanol, diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dipropylene glycol, diethyl phthalate, triethyl citrate, etc.

To prepare the perfume encapsulate the self-emulsifying film-forming substrate is first dispersed in water. The solids content of this dispersion may be between 10% and 65% by weight, preferably between 20% and 50%. Both N-Lok and Purity Gum BE are supplied as "cold water soluble" starches, however, both benefit from a "cooking" procedure, i.e. the dispersion should be stirred at 80°C for thirty minutes. The perfume is then added (after cooling the dispersion to below 45°C) and mixed, using a high shear mixer if necessary to obtain complete emulsification. The proportion of perfume in the mixture should be sufficient to provide the required perfume level in the final dry encapsulate particles, which may be between 15% and 65%, preferably between 20% and 50%. Particulate encapsulates may be obtained by spray-drying the emulsion using ordinary spray-drying techniques.

The perfume encapsulate may be added to underarm hygiene products, such as aerosols, dry sticks, roll-ons, or pump-sprays by mixing during the manufacture of the product. In some cases the emulsion itself can be used. The weight proportion of perfume encapsulate in the product may be between 0.05% and 10%, preferably between 0.5% and 2.5% and the product may also contain neat perfume in a weight proportion between 0% and 5%, preferably between 0.1% and 2.5% w/w. The neat perfume may be the same or a different perfume as that which is used in encapsulated form. Generally, the amount of neat perfume in an underarm hygiene product according to the invention will be lower than the amount of encapsulated perfume in that product.

During storage of the product the encapsulated perfume is protected from degradation by hostile base ingredients e.g. metal salts, and from losses by evaporation. When the product is applied to the skin the perfume is retained in encapsulated form, any free perfume which has additionally been incorporated in the product providing the initial fragrance impact usually required of these products. The encapsulated perfume is retained in encapsulated form for an extended period, usually 24 hours or longer, or until the wearer begins to perspire. As the wearer perspires the moisture reforms the perfume emulsion from the perfume encapsulate and releases perfume into the atmosphere.

When the wearer cools and perspiration ceases the moisture evaporates and the self-emulsifying film-forming substrate forms a film on the skin which re-encapsulates any remaining perfume and retains it within the film. Perfume is retained within the film until a second or subsequent period of perspiration

emulsifying agents. It has been found that superior underarm hygiene products are obtained if the perfume encapsulates used therein are such that the product passes the test criteria hereinafter described under "Perfume re-encapsulation test".

Specifically, encapsulation media which have optimal properties for use in perfume encapsulates in underarm hygiene products, are N-Lok and Purity Gum BE (Trade names), both supplied by National Starch and Chemical Company (NSCC).

As used herein the term "perfume" denotes one or a mixture of perfume components, optionally mixed with a suitable solvent, diluent or carrier, which is used to impart a desired odour to the underarm hygiene product itself and to the skin of the person using it.

Perfume components and mixtures thereof which can be used for the preparation of such perfumes may be natural products such as essential oils, absolutes, resinoids, resins, concretes, etc., and synthetic perfume components such as hydrocarbons, alcohols, aldehydes, ketones, ethers, acids, esters, acetals, ketals, nitriles, etc., including saturated and unsaturated compounds, aliphatic, carbocyclic and heterocyclic compounds. Examples of such perfume components are: geraniol, geranyl acetate, linalool, linalyl acetate, tetrahydrolinalool, citronellol, citronellyl acetate, dihydromyrcenol, dihydromyrcenyl acetate, tetrahydromyrcenol, terpineol, terpinyl acetate, nopol, nopyl acetate, 2-phenylethanol, 2-phenylethyl acetate, benzyl alcohol, benzyl acetate, benzyl salicylate, benzyl benzoate, styrallyl acetate, amyl salicylate, dimethylbenzyl carbinol, trichloromethylphenyl-carbinyl acetate, p-tert.butyl-cyclohexyl acetate, isononyl acetate, vetiveryl acetate, vetiverol, alpha-n-amylocinammic aldehyde, alpha-hexylcinammic aldehyde, 2-methyl-3-(p-tert.butylphenyl)-propanol, 2-methyl-3-(p-isopropylphenyl)-propanal, 3-(p-tert.butylphenyl)-propanal, tricyclodecanyl acetate, tricyclodecanyl propionate, 4-(4-hydroxy-4-methylpentyl)-3-cyclohexene carbaldehyde, 4-(4-methyl-3-pentenyl)-3-cyclohexene carbaldehyde, 4-acetoxy-3-pentyltetrahydropyran, methyl-dihydrojasmonate, 2-n-heptylcyclopentanone, 3-methyl-2-pentylcyclopentanone, n-decanal, 9-decenol-1, phenoxyethyl isobutyrate, phenyl-acetaldehyde dimethyl acetal, phenylacetaldehyde diethyl acetal, geranonitrile, citronellonitrile, cedryl acetate, 3-isocamphylcyclohexanol, cedryl methyl ether, isolongifolanone, aubepine nitrile, aubepine, heliotropine, coumarin, eugenol, vanillin, diphenyl oxide, hydroxycitronellal, ionones, methylionones, isomethylionones, irones, cis-3-hexenol and esters thereof, indane musk fragrances, tetralin musk fragrances, isochroman musk fragrances, macrocyclic ketones, macrolactone musk fragrances, ethylene brassylate, aromatic nitro-musk fragrances.

Suitable solvents, diluents or carriers for perfumes as mentioned above are for example: ethanol, isopropanol, diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dipropylene glycol, diethyl phthalate, triethyl citrate, etc.

To prepare the perfume encapsulate the self-emulsifying film-forming substrate is first dispersed in water. The solids content of this dispersion may be between 10% and 65% by weight, preferably between 20% and 50%. Both N-Lok and Purity Gum BE are supplied as "cold water soluble" starches, however, both benefit from a "cooking" procedure, i.e. the dispersion should be stirred at 80° C for thirty minutes. The perfume is then added (after cooling the dispersion to below 45° C) and mixed, using a high shear mixer if necessary to obtain complete emulsification. The proportion of perfume in the mixture should be sufficient to provide the required perfume level in the final dry encapsulate particles, which may be between 15% and 65%, preferably between 20% and 50%. Particulate encapsulates may be obtained by spray-drying the emulsion using ordinary spray-drying techniques.

The perfume encapsulate may be added to underarm hygiene products, such as aerosols, dry sticks, roll-ons, or pump-sprays by mixing during the manufacture of the product. In some cases the emulsion itself can be used. The weight proportion of perfume encapsulate in the product may be between 0.05% and 10%, preferably between 0.5% and 2.5% and the product may also contain neat perfume in a weight proportion between 0% and 5%, preferably between 0.1% and 2.5% w/w. The neat perfume may be the same or a different perfume as that which is used in encapsulated form. Generally, the amount of neat perfume in an underarm hygiene product according to the invention will be lower than the amount of encapsulated perfume in that product.

During storage of the product the encapsulated perfume is protected from degradation by hostile base ingredients e.g. metal salts, and from losses by evaporation. When the product is applied to the skin the perfume is retained in encapsulated form, any free perfume which has additionally been incorporated in the product providing the initial fragrance impact usually required of these products. The encapsulated perfume is retained in encapsulated form for an extended period, usually 24 hours or longer, or until the wearer begins to perspire. As the wearer perspires the moisture reforms the perfume emulsion from the perfume encapsulate and releases perfume into the atmosphere.

When the wearer cools and perspiration ceases the moisture evaporates and the self-emulsifying film-forming substrate forms a film on the skin which re-encapsulates any remaining perfume and retains it within the film. Perfume is retained within the film until a second or subsequent period of perspiration

Emulsion feed rate: Adjusted to maintain the outlet temperature constant

Example 2 : Formulations of underarm products

5

10

15

a) Aerosol		
	a % w/w	b % w/w
Aluminium chlorhydrate	7.0	7.0
Isopropyl myristate	10.0	10.0
Aerosil 200 (Degussa)	0.6	0.6
Eutanol G (Henkel)	3.0	3.0
Silicone DC344 (Dow Corning)	10.8	10.8
Irgasan DP300 (Ciba Geigy)	0.1	0.1
Perfume	0.5	-
Perfume encapsulate	-	1.25
Hydrocarbon propellant	68.0	67.25

20

25

30

b) Dry-stick:		
	a % w/w	b % w/w
Rezal 36GP (Reheis Chem.)	20	20
Stearyl alcohol	20	20
Arlacel 165 (ICI)	1	1
PEG400 distearate	1	1
Talc (Whittaker, Clark & Daniels)	1	1
Breox PEG 1000 (BP)	5	5
Aerosil 200 (Degussa)	1.5	1.5
Dow Corning Fluid DC345	49.5	48.0
Perfume	1.0	-
Perfume encapsulate	-	2.5

35

40

45

c) Roll-on		
	a % w/w	b % w/w
Bentone gel IPM (NL Industries)	27.0	27.0
Silicone fluid DC344 (Dow Corning)	52.0	50.5
Aluminium Chlorohydrate powder	20.0	20.0
Perfume	1.0	-
Perfume encapsulate	-	2.5

Example 3: Olfactory assessment of the invention

Products were produced as in Example 2, containing either neat perfume or perfume encapsulate. Capsul (Trade mark NSCC) was included in the test. Capsul is a self-emulsifying starch, typical of the prior art, which can be used without emulsifier but which does not exhibit significant re-encapsulation properties. The products were applied to a paper card and allowed to dry out (one hour at ambient temperature). The odours of each card were then assessed by experts. Water was applied to the cards from a spray and after one minute the cards were re-assessed by the same experts. The cards were allowed to dry for 24 hours and then re-assessed after the application of a second water spray. The results were:

a) Aerosol:

Change in odour intensity on wetting

<u>Encapsulating material</u>	<u>initial</u>	<u>24 hours</u>
neat perfume	0*	-2
N-Lok	2	2
Purity Gum BE	0	2
Capsul	-1	0

b) Dry-stick:

Change in odour intensity on wetting

<u>Encapsulating material</u>	<u>initial</u>	<u>24 hours</u>
neat perfume	0	0
N-Lok	1	3
Purity Gum BE	0	2
Capsul	0	0

Key to the tables:

3	Very large increase in odour intensity
2	Large increase in odour intensity
1	Moderate increase in odour intensity
0	No change in odour intensity
-1	Moderate decrease in odour intensity
-2	Large decrease in odour intensity

The odour assessments demonstrate that no fragrance boost (increase in fragrance intensity) is observed when the samples prepared with free perfume are wetted, either initially or after 24 hours. Similarly, no fragrance boost is observed when the samples containing a perfume encapsulate prepared with Capsul are wetted, either initially or after 24 hours. However, a strong fragrance boost is observed when samples containing perfume encapsulates prepared with N-Lok or Purity Gum BE are wetted. The effect is observed after storing the dry cards for 24 hours at room temperature, demonstrating that the perfume is retained on the surface until released by water and is then re-encapsulated and retained until further wetting occurs.

Example 4: Results of the Perfume re-encapsulation test.

The test results for the performance of dry-stick antiperspirants containing either neat perfume, perfume encapsulated in N-lok or perfume encapsulated in Capsul are as follows :

a) Aerosol:

Change in odour intensity on wetting

<u>Encapsulating material</u>	<u>initial</u>	<u>24 hours</u>
neat perfume	0*	-2
N-Lok	2	2
Purity Gum BE	0	2
Capsul	-1	0

b) Dry-stick:

Change in odour intensity on wetting

<u>Encapsulating material</u>	<u>initial</u>	<u>24 hours</u>
neat perfume	0	0
N-Lok	1	3
Purity Gum BE	0	2
Capsul	0	0

Key to the tables:

3	Very large increase in odour intensity
2	Large increase in odour intensity
1	Moderate increase in odour intensity
0	No change in odour intensity
-1	Moderate decrease in odour intensity
-2	Large decrease in odour intensity

The odour assessments demonstrate that no fragrance boost (increase in fragrance intensity) is observed when the samples prepared with free perfume are wetted, either initially or after 24 hours. Similarly, no fragrance boost is observed when the samples containing a perfume encapsulate prepared with Capsul are wetted, either initially or after 24 hours. However, a strong fragrance boost is observed when samples containing perfume encapsulates prepared with N-Lok or Purity Gum BE are wetted. The effect is observed after storing the dry cards for 24 hours at room temperature, demonstrating that the perfume is retained on the surface until released by water and is then re-encapsulated and retained until further wetting occurs.

Example 4: Results of the Perfume re-encapsulation test.

The test results for the performance of dry-stick antiperspirants containing either neat perfume, perfume encapsulated in N-lok or perfume encapsulated in Capsul are as follows :

GC Integrated area (arbitrary units)

	Wetting times	<u>Neat perfume</u>	<u>N-Lok</u>	<u>Capsul</u>
5	1	845	5922	6027
	2	722	3594	1803
10	3	720	1733	916
	4	-	855	671
15	Test ratio 1:		Perfume encapsulated/neat	
	1st wetting		7.0	7.1
	2nd wetting		5.0	2.5
20	3rd wetting		2.4	1.3
	Test ratio 2: Perfume encapsulate peak 1/peak 2		1.6	3.3

25

Claims

1. A perfumed underarm hygiene product containing perfume encapsulated in a film forming encapsulation material characterized in that the product when submitted to the "Perfume re-encapsulation test", satisfies the following criteria :
 - a. The ratio of the gc integrated areas from the underarm product containing the perfume encapsulate and the underarm product containing an equivalent amount of the respective neat perfume is at least 6 at the first wetting, 4 at the second wetting and 2 at the third wetting.
 - b. For the underarm product containing perfume encapsulate the ratio of the gc integrated area at the first wetting to the integrated area at the second wetting is less than 2.
2. A perfumed underarm hygiene product according to claim 1 containing 0.05-10% w/w of perfume encapsulate.
3. A perfumed underarm hygiene product according to claim 1 or 2 wherein the perfume encapsulate contains 15-65% w/w of perfume
4. A perfumed underarm hygiene product according to any one of claims 1-3 also containing 0-5% w/w of neat perfume.
5. A perfumed underarm hygiene product according to any one of claims 1-4 characterised in that it does not contain an additional emulsifying agent.
6. A perfumed underarm hygiene product according to any one of claims 1-5 wherein the encapsulation material is N-lok and/or Purity gum BE.
7. A perfumed underarm hygiene product according to any one of claims 1-6 which is an aerosol, a dry stick, a roll-on or a pump spray.
8. Perfume encapsulates prepared from a film forming encapsulation material for use in underarm hygiene products characterized in that the underarm hygiene products prepared therewith when submitted to the "Perfume re-encapsulation test", satisfy the following criteria:

GC Integrated area (arbitrary units)

	Wetting times	Neat perfume	N-Lok	Capsul
5	1	845	5922	6027
	2	722	3594	1803
10	3	720	1733	916
	4	-	855	671
15	Test ratio 1:		Perfume encapsulated/neat	
	1st wetting		7.0	7.1
	2nd wetting		5.0	2.5
20	3rd wetting		2.4	1.3
	Test ratio 2: Perfume encapsulate peak 1/peak 2		1.6	3.3

25

Claims

1. A perfumed underarm hygiene product containing perfume encapsulated in a film forming encapsulation material characterized in that the product when submitted to the "Perfume re-encapsulation test", satisfies the following criteria :
 - a. The ratio of the gc integrated areas from the underarm product containing the perfume encapsulate and the underarm product containing an equivalent amount of the respective neat perfume is at least 6 at the first wetting, 4 at the second wetting and 2 at the third wetting.
 - b. For the underarm product containing perfume encapsulate the ratio of the gc integrated area at the first wetting to the integrated area at the second wetting is less than 2.
2. A perfumed underarm hygiene product according to claim 1 containing 0.05-10% w/w of perfume encapsulate.
3. A perfumed underarm hygiene product according to claim 1 or 2 wherein the perfume encapsulate contains 15-65% w/w of perfume
4. A perfumed underarm hygiene product according to any one of claims 1-3 also containing 0-5% w/w of neat perfume.
5. A perfumed underarm hygiene product according to any one of claims 1-4 characterised in that it does not contain an additional emulsifying agent.
6. A perfumed underarm hygiene product according to any one of claims 1-5 wherein the encapsulation material is N-lok and/or Purity gum BE.
7. A perfumed underarm hygiene product according to any one of claims 1-6 which is an aerosol, a dry stick, a roll-on or a pump spray.
8. Perfume encapsulates prepared from a film forming encapsulation material for use in underarm hygiene products characterized in that the underarm hygiene products prepared therewith when submitted to the "Perfume re-encapsulation test", satisfy the following criteria:

a. The ratio of the gc integrated areas from the underarm product containing the perfume encapsulate and the underarm product containing an equivalent amount of the respective neat perfume is at least 6 at the first wetting, 4 at the second wetting and 2 at the third wetting.

b. For the underarm product containing perfume encapsulate the ratio of the gc integrated area at the first wetting to the integrated area at the second wetting is less than 2.

9. Perfume encapsulates according to claim 8 wherein the encapsulation material is N-lok and/or Purity gum BE

10. Perfume encapsulates according to claim 8 or 9 wherein the concentration of perfume in the encapsulate is 15-65% w/w.

11. Perfume encapsulates according to any one of claims 8-10 which are prepared by spray-drying.

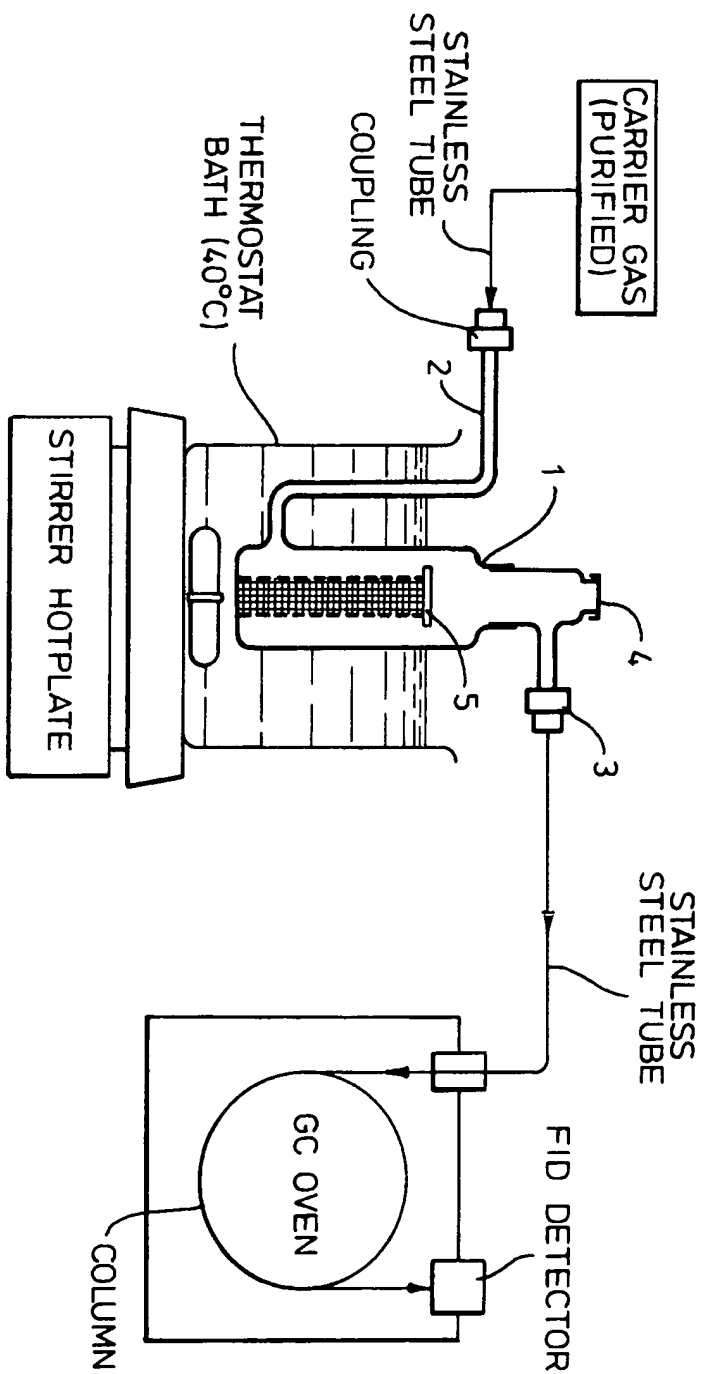
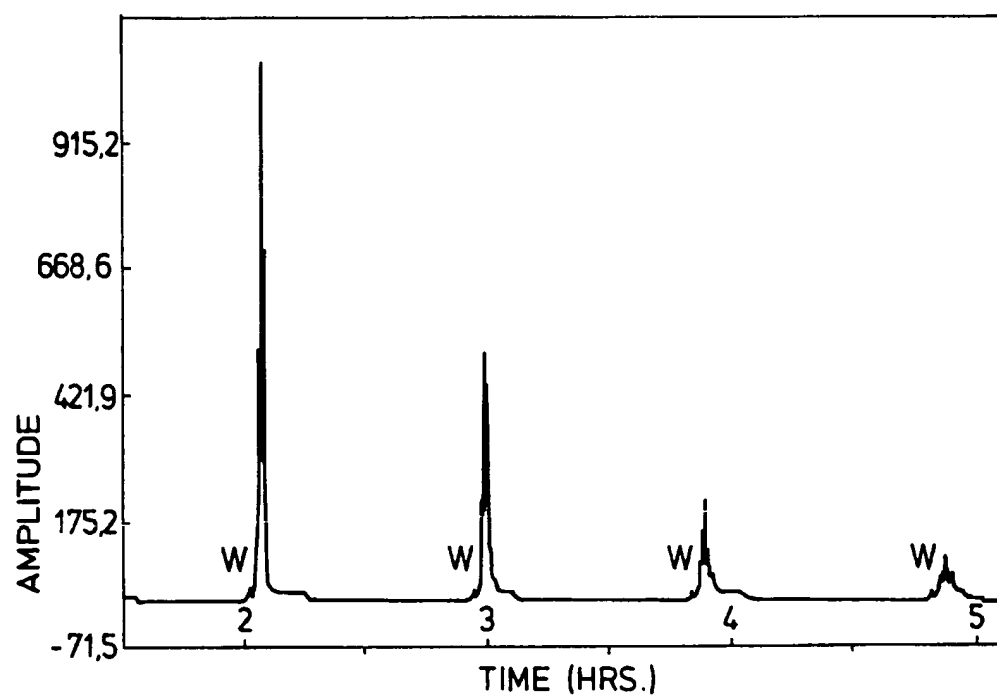


Fig.1.

Fig.2.





European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			EP 91202592.1
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.5)
D,A	<u>EP - A - 0 279 328</u> (FIRMENICH SA) * Claims; abstract; page 3, line 5 - page 4, line 36 * ---	1-11	A 61 K 7/32 A 61 K 7/46
D,A	JOURNAL OF THE SOCIETY OF COSMETIC CHEMISTS, vol. 22, 1971, J.M. MILES et al. "Encap- sulated Perfumes in Aero- sol Products" pages 655-666 * Pages 659-666 * ---	1-11	
A	<u>EP - A - 0 384 034</u> (FIRMENICH SA) * Claims; page 2, line 24 - page 3, line 21 * ---	1-11	
A	<u>EP - A - 0 201 134</u> (EURANDITALIA S.p.A.) * Claims; page 5, line 21 - page 6, line 4 * -----	1-11	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.5) A 61 K 7/00
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search VIENNA		Date of completion of the search 10-12-1991	Examiner IRMLER
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons A : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	